went there in response to the President's invitation.

### PRESIDENT WRITES LETTER TO ALLISON

Declares That His Position on Rate Bill Was Unmistakable.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 14.—Fellowing is the correspondence embraced in the statement given out at the White House;
The President's Letter.

The President's Letter.

"The White House, Washington, May 14, 1995.

"My Dear Senator Allishn,—As Senator Tillman brought in your name in connection with mine in the statement he made concerning our relations to rate bill last Saturday it is perhaps due to you that I should will be you on the matter. After the rate bill was reported from the committee, and after by vote of the committee, Art. Tillman had been gut in charge of it, many senators and many outsiders came to see me will reference to it. Among others I was asked to see Ex-Senator Chandler as representating Mr. Tillman, who was in charge of the bill. I stated in response that I was, of course, entirely willing to see Mr. Tellman personaly or to see Mr. Chandler or anyone else who could speak for him, and I accordingly directed my secretary to make an appointment for Mr. Chandler to see me. My understanding was that he was the representative of Mr. Tillman. "In this first interview he stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman, with seeming authority. He called on me several times. During the same period I saw other gentlemen who professed to give the views of other senators, both Republicans and Democrats, some of them once or twice, some of them many times. I also saw numerous outsiders, railroad men, shippers, newspaper men and students of traffic regulation, including especially the attorney-general and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on two occasions I saw groups of newspaper men in a mass. To all of these, senators, representatives of senators and outsiders nike, I made the same statements; these that I made to a me statements. "The White House, Washington, May

sentatives of senators and outside alike, I made the same statements; those that I made to Mr. Chandler those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same in substance that I made to you and to those of your coleagues, to both political parties with whom I had any extended conferences on the subject. The letter of the attorney-general, which I enclose, shows fully the facts as to the conferences, which, at my instance, he held with Senators Tillman and Bailey.

"Those conferences were precisely such as, at my instance, he held

such as, at my instance, he held many other senators to determine the phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them.

The Hepburn Bill.

phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them.

The Hepburn Bill.

"To all whom I saw, I stated that the Hepburn bill was in its essence entirely satisfactory to me. The Hepburn bill as it passed the House simply recognized the rights of review by the courts—that is, the jurisdiction of the courts—but did not attempt to define it, thus leaving the courts to prescribe the limits of their own jurisdiction. This was in accordance with the ideas of the Attorney-General, his belief being that thereby we avoided all danger of the bill's being declared unconstitutional because of the attempt to confer either too much or too little jurisdiction on the courts.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, that is, with the recognition of the jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be a definition, provided that this definition did not seek to grant a broad review, but explicitely narrow it to the two subjects which as a matter of fact I believed the courts alone would consider in case there was no attempt to define the limits of their reviews; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been impaired. I stated that if the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"At different times at least a score of tentative amendments were either prepared by the Attorney-General in the request of senators or submitted to me by senaters. As to many of those amendments, I stated that if the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"At different times at least a score of tentative amendments were either prepared by the Attorney-General in the request of senators or submitted to me by senaters. As

tion of my approving it. On the con-trary, I was always most careful to state that I was not trying to dictate state that I was not trying to dictate any particular programme of action. In no case, either in the case of Mr. Chandler or in the case of any one else, was there the slightest opportunity for any honest misconception of my attitude or any belief that I had pledged myself specifically to one and only one amendment or set of amendments, or that I would not be satisfied with any amendment which preserved the essential features of the Hepburn bill as it came from the House.

ise. You will doubtless recall that in "You will doubtless recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made me we discussed a number of theseproposed amendments, trying to find out for which one there could be obtained a sufficient body of assent to secure its passage and the passage of the rate bill.

Could Not Agree. Could Not Agree.

"To almost every amendment proposed by any one, I found that there were other excellent men who objected, or who at least wished to change it, and I finally became convinced that it was impossible for senators with advantage to use me as the intermediary in coming to an agreement with their colleagues, especially when they only communicated with me through another intermediary and I carnestly sugested to all to and I carnestly sugested to all whom I spoke that they show municate with you, whose purposes and mine were identical. About this



"Berry's for Clothes."



For real "live wire" information on what to wear jump right in here. inside information on under-

wear. The kind that feels akin to the

skin.
The kind that keeps one in tone with the weather.

50 cents up.
Linen mesh suggests the greatest comfort.
The best makes are here.



time I was informed by various Democratic senators that they could not come to an agreement upon any amond-ment and the chance for success lay in

ment and the chance for success lay in passing the Hepburn bill substantially unchanged.

"I was informed and believed that this was Senator Balley's view; and a number of the Republican senators who favored the bill expressed the same opinion, Shortly after this, you, in company with Senator Colemans and when we with the amendyou, In company with Senator Collom, called upon me with the amendment, which is now commonly known as the Allison amendment. I told you that while I should prefer the Long and Overman amendments, yet that your amendment was entirely satisfactory. Your amendment does not in the slightest degree weaken or mure the Hepburn bill. It merely expresses what the friends of the bill have always asserted was implied by expresses what the friends of the bill have always asserted was implied by the terms of the bill, I may add, that my lown aphilon that your amendment in no way changed, whether by diminishing or enlarging the scope of the court review as provided in the original Hepburn bill, is also the opinion of the Attorney-General, of Mr. Root and of Mr. Taft. "Their judgment is that the amendment merely avoids the criticism that the Hepburn bill would be constitutionally invalid in not expressly providing the court review which its supporters have always contended was plainly implied in the original lansunge, articinal Hepburn bill stated

pialuly implied in the original language.

"The original Hepburn bill stated that the venue for certain actions was in certain courts; the amendments state that these courts shall have jurisdiction to consider such actions. To my mind it seems difficult to assert and charge whatever that this works any change whatever in the principal of the bill.

"Yours sincerely.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senate."

### ALDRICH TURNS EVERYTHING DOWN

Standard Oil Senator in Absolute Control of Vote of Republicans.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14 .- The Senate spent a busy day over the rate

bill.

Party lines were very tightly drawn.
The Republicans have the bill in charge
absolutely, and Senator Aldrich has the
Republicans in charge. He is as much
in command as he is when a question
of finance is being discussed in the Senof finance is being discussed in the Senate or when a tariff revision measure is suggested by some Democrat. People a hundred miles from Washington may doubt whether the President and Senator Aldrich are standing together in the matter of rate legislation.

People who sit in the gallery and watch the Standard Oil senator directing the course of legislation affecting railroads have never a doubt.

#### Knifed Everything.

Knifed Everything.

The Republicans, led by Senator Aldrich, refused this afternoon to incorporate in the bill a provision abrogating the common law doctrine of the non-liability of carriers for injuries received by employes. Senator Martin introduced a bill of this character last session. Senator Daniel introduced a similar bill this session. He was one of the principal advocates of the amendment embodying the principle to-day. Senator Lafolistic proposed the amendment, a tactical mistake on the part of the advocates of the principle, for the Republicans made the steady practice of volus down part of the advocates of the principle, for the Republicans made the steady practice of voting down every amendment pro-posed by the junior senator from Wis-consin, admittedly to be the best in-formed man on rallroad matters in pub-lic life, as he is the foremost advocate of rate legislation.

The most important action taken by the Senate during the day was on the

The most important action taken by the Senate during the day was on the Lafolette amendment authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an accurate valuation of the ratiroad properties of the country. Mr. Lafolette made an impassioned plea for this amendment. He declared that the bill would be useless and utterly ineffective in the particular of making just rates unless it were adopted. The law required that rates be "just and reasonable."

How could the commission make a just rate—one that would yield a fair return on the capital invested—unless

return on the capital invested—unless the commission knew the amount of cap-ital so invested? To the crowded galeries it must have seemed that his ar

led so invested? To the crowden gailertes it must have seemed that his argument would prevail. It was unanswerable. His fellow Republicans did not try to answer it. Mr. Aldrich kept busy.

He was moving back and forth among the Republican senators all the time/Senator Lafelette was speaking, frequently stopping for a short whispered conference. And then the vote was taken. Every Republican senator saye five voted against an amendment which might show how much water there is in railway stock generally. The Democrats voted solidly for the amendment.

It was so throughout the day. There was no serious attempt at argument on the Republican side. They had the votes—that is, Senator Aldrich had them—and he did, every time.

Senator Daniel made a most conventor.

the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be taken to the court of review. This would have had the effect of preventing the railroads from introducing the major part of their testimony after the case got to the courts. Senator Aldrich and his followers smashed the proposition without a qualum.

The rate bill is going to the House, it is going to the President, it is going to the statute books, it is going to the people, with Senator Nelson W, Als

Interest Very Great.

Interest Very Great.

The galieries were full at eleven o'clock when the Senate convenned this morning. At noon the corridors were crowded with men and women waiting for an opportunity to get inside and hear the after-clap of the issue between the President and ex-Senator Chandler, resulting from the former's denial of the statement made by Mr. Tillman, on the authority of Mr. Chandler, Saturday, that the President had declared he had lost confidence in the sincerity and good faith of senators Spooner, Knox and Foraker. The air was surcharged with electricity. Senator Tillman was the object of every eye. Every time he rose to his feet a thrill seemed to run through the galieries and a hush fell over the audience. But he did not make the expected statement. His pitchfork was not in evidence during the day.

Most of the time he sat at his desk examining newspapers, occasionally chuckling to himself, some times ican-

chamining newspapers, occasionally chuckling to himself, some times leaning over to induige in a few words with his neighbor. Senator Balley. When, at 4 o'clock, it was learned from the White House that the President would give out House that the President would give out a statement in reply to the attack then him, the press gallery denizers began to thin out, and the news appeared to percolate into the public galleries as well, for the public generally began to leave and few spectators were present when the Senate adjourned about 5:30 before completing consideration of the amendment originally proposed by Senator Martin, and then kidnapped by Senator Martin, and then kidnapped by Senator Lodge. This amendment provides for the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission to nine members, one to be chosen from each of the Federal judicial circuits of the country.

Protecting Standard Oil.

Protecting Standard Oil.

Protecting Standard Oil.

It is believed the Committee on Finance of the Senate will report the free alcohol bill so amended as to provide that alcohol denatured for use in the arts shall bear a tax of five or ten cents a gallon. The House bill provided for absolutely free alcohol, denatured, and to be used in the mechanical arts. The adoption of this amendment is said to be in the interest of the Standard Oil, and would have the effect of preventing alcohol's ever competing with kerosena as an illuminant, owing to the greater cost.

#### SESSION OF HOUSE.

#### Spends Day Over Bills Relating to District of Columbia,

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House
had under consideration to-day bills relating to the government of the District of Columbia. As part of the city counc

of Columbia. As part of the city council for Washington, the lower branch of Congress completed the bill reorganizing the public school system; also the bill compelling heavy wagons to use four-inch three on their wheels.

The previous question having been ordered on the school bill and a separate vote being demanded on the paragraph vesting in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the power of appointment of the board of education the House adjourned, the absence of a quorum postponing action on the bills under consideration. These bills will be taken up

#### STATE IS UPHELD.

#### Supreme Court Renders Decision in Kentucky Insurance Case.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Justice Peckham to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Travelers Life Insurance Company vs. the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, in favor of the State.

State.

The case involved the constitutionality of the State law authorizing the revocation of permits given to foreign insurance companies to do business in the State when such companies remove to the Federal the state of the eral courts cases brought against then in the State courts. The court that such a law covers a right which a State may properly exercise. Justice Peckham said that a State may refuse to permit an outside company to do any business whatever within its borders. He therefore held that the State law is in conflict with the Federal Con-

Justice Day read a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Harlan concurred.

#### Hit at Cotton Speculators.

Hit at Cotton Speculators.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Representative Heffin, of Alabama, to-day introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to keep an establishment for the purpose of dealing in cetton futures. It provides that any person or persons who buys or sells cotton for the purpose of speculating, under the plan commonly known as "cotton futures," shall be deemed guilty of keeping and running a gambiling house, and shall be fined not less than \$5,000, and also shall be imprisoned for a period of ten years.

#### Thanks President.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 14.—Frederick
Driscoll, of Chicago, commissioner of the
American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called upon President Roosevelt to-day, and on behalf of the newspaper publishers of the country thanked him for all he had done to advance the prinfor all he had done to advance the prin-ciple of arbitration. Mr. Driscoll said the present relations of the newspaper publishers and the several trades unions were superior to those of any other body of employers or employes. During the interview the President expressed the most hearty interest in the subject.

### Washington Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14,-Post Virginia-Belfast Mills, Russell county Clarence V. Blankenship, vice Silas Blankenship, dead; Mangohick, King William county, James T. Powell, vice L. F. Monlar, resigned.

North Carolina-Riley, Franklin county Albert S. Johnson, vice W. M. Perry

removed.
Rural free delivery foutes ordered established as follows:
July 2d, North Carolina—Ellerbe, Richmond county, route 2, population 400, houses 95.
July 16th, Virginia—Goshen, Rockbridge county, route 1, population 750, houses 150; McClung, Bath county, route 1, population 250, houses 50.

#### Nominations.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following appointments of fourth-class post nasters were announced to-day; North Carolina—Riley, Albert S. John

Virginia-Belfast Mills, Clarence V

cll.

The President to-day nominated George Randolph, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of F. Stearns to be postmaster at Glen Allen, Va.

Board of Education figures show that New York city employs nearly 14,000 teachers of all grades. On the roll of ac-tive class and department tagchers this year there are 11,801 names, an increase of 225 ever the previous year, with about 2,000 principals and assistants.

Jell-O



into a pint of boiling water, and setting away to cool. Serve with whipped cream. If you haven't tried it, you have missed one of the good things of life. Six Fruit Flavors : Lemon, Orange, Rasp-berry, Strawberry, Choco-late and Cherry. 10c. per package, enough for 6 persons.

All grocers sell JELL-O. Illustrated Recipe Book malled free. Address The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

# CARL SCHURZ PASSES AWAY

Widely-Known Publicist and Former Cabinet Member Dies in New York.

#### HAD DISTINGUISHED CAREER

First German Born Citizen to Serve in United States Scnate.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 14.—Carl Schurz, widely known as a publicist and former cabinot member, died at his home in this city at 4:35 o'clock this morning.

Death was due to a complication of diseases, following an attack of stomach trouble, which became acute on Thursday last. In spite of brief periods of seeming improvement, Mr. Schurz slowly failed, and yesterday afternoon sank into a state of coma which continued until the end. At the bedside were a son, Carl L., and two daughters, Marianne and Agutha; Edward L. Pretorius, Mr. Schurz's business partner, and Doctors Jacobi and Strauss. The funeral will be held Thursday.

Native of Germany.

#### Native of Germany.

Mr. Schurz was seventy-six years old, having been born in Cologne, Murch 2, 1829. His home here was at No. 24 East

1829. His home here was at No. 24 East Ninoty-first Street.

Forced to flee from the land of his birth before he had attained his majority, Carl Schurz soon became, and for more than half a century remained, one of the striking figures in the public life of the land of his adoption. He was born in the village of Liblar, near Cologne, in 1829.

Schurz became interested in the revo-lutionary movement in Germany while attending the University of Bonn, and when the uprising came in 1849 he served as a private in the ranks of the insur gents. He was with General Tideman when the latter surrendered the fortress of Rastadt in July of that year and made an almost miraculous escape through the sower connecting with the Rhine and field to Switzerland.

to Switzerland.

A year latter he returned to Germany under an assumed name for the purpose of llobrating his friend, Professor Kinkel, who had been a prisoner at the surrender of the fortress and sentenced to life imprisonment. This daring and romantic project was carried to a successful conclusion and created a sensation throughout Europe.

Ills marriage to Margaret Mayer, the daughter of a prominent merchant, in

His marriage to Margaret Mayer, the daughter of a prominent merchant, in 1862, was an indirect outgrowth of ittle sensational rescue of his friend from prison. That exploit had been made one of the features of "Die von Hohenstein" by Frederich Spielhagen, a popular novelist in that time. In this story Schurz figures as Wolfgang von Hohenstein and Kinkel as Dr. Munzer. Schurz acquaintance with the woman who became his wife was traceable to the fame of his exploit as discovered by Spielhagen.

In United States Senate.

## In United States Senate.

In United States Senate.

Soon after his marriage Schurz came to this country, locating first at Philadelphia. Three years later he removed to Wisconsin, allied himself with the Fremont forces in the campaign and took part in the campaign of the following years. During the succeeding twenty years he was one of the prominent figures in the political history of the country. He went to Spain as United States Minister in 1851, later resigning to return and serve in the Confederate war, during which he earned the title of major-general. In 1895 he was elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, being the which he carried the title of major-general. In 1855 he was elected to the United States Scnate from Missouri, being the first German born citizen to become a member of the upper House of Congress. In the meantime he had engaged in newspaper work both at Washington and in the West and had transferred his residence from Wisconsin to Missouri, where he became joint proprietor of the West-liche Post in St. Louis, being associated with Emil Pretorius. His career in the Senate was a brilliant one, By his unswerving course in support of independent principles, however, he became estranged from the Republican party with which he was then identified and retired from the Senate in 1875.

His public service did not come to an end at that time by any means. Many of the independent political movements have since felt the weight of his influence. He was one of the organizers of the Liberai party in 1872 and presided over the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greely for president.

Member of Cabinet.

#### Member of Cabinet.

Member of Cabinet.

He supported the National Republican ticket in 1876 and in the year following became secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Hayes. During his tenure of office he effected wide reforms in the administration of the department. These reforms were particularly notable in that arm of the department which deals with Indian affairs. At the close of his term of office he came to New York and devoted nearly all the remainder of his long life to editorial and literary work. work.

had a beautiful summer home a Lake George, and there a large part of his declining years were spent with his books, his music, of which he was pas-sionately fond, and his memories.

#### President's Sympathy.

President's Sympathy,

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Pression Hoosevelt to-day sent the following eigram to Carl L. Schurz, at New York:

"Pray accept the expression of my profound sympathy in the death of your father. This country has lost a statesman of Lincoln's generation, whose services both in peace and in war at the great crisis of this repulsible's history will not be forgotten while that history lasts."

Another embarrassing difficulty that confronts the well meaning is that of always being able to distinguish between opportunity and temptation.—Puck.

# A Simple Dessert Pure, appetizing and healthful, is made in two minutes by stirring the contents of one package of NOTTOWAY CO

Unreconcilable Differences Between Members of the Executive Committee.

CHAIRMEN ELECTED

One Faction Remains in Courthouse, the Other Takes to the Court Green,

A wrangle in the meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Nottowny county yesterday resulted in a split in the county organization, and the election of two county chairmen by the two fac tions which may necessitate the interven-tion of the State Democratic Committee. We give two reports of the proceedings

#### Two County Chairmen.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BLACKSTONE, VA., May 14.—A meeting of Nottowny county Democratid Executive Committee was held at Nottowny Courthouse to-day. The meeting was ing of Notionaly county Democratic Extractive Committee was held at Notionary Courthouse to-day. The meeting was called to order by retiring Chairman R. S. Beville. Mr. Beville was a candidate for re-election and was opposed by Captain W. H. Jeffress. There was considerable feeling manifested in the meeting which became so strong that a split resulted. It seems that a majority of the committee was favorable to Mr. Jeffress, and that the controversy was created by an effort on behalf of the Beville forces to rule out of the meeting the entire committee from Jeffress Store Precinct, which were elected last summer.

In the attempted organization of the meeting which did not get to a roll call before the split, a Committee on Credentials was appointed by Mr. Beville, composed of two of his friends and one of

posed of two of his friends and one of Mr. Jeffress's, which committee submitted a majority report against the Jeffress Store Precinct Committee; which came as a surprise to most of the members present, including the committee from Jeffress Store Precinct, who had never before heard their elections questioned, and a minority report in favor thereof.

heard their elections questioned, and a minority report in favor thereof.

The motion then came up on the resolutions, and it was suggested that as Mr. Beville was a candidate for the chairmanship, that in accordance with the usual custom he retire from the chair, the meeting desiring to proceed with its own temporary organization, which he declined to do or to put a motion to that effect, and then followed with the ruling that no member from Jeffress Store Precinct could vote until the report of the Committee on Resolutions was passed on and that no proxies could vote on this report except where specially authorized to do so.

The result of this was to deprive the Jeffress men of five votes and a motion was then made by the Leffress.

Jeffress men of five votes and a motion was then made by the Jeffress men to adjourn, which motion the chair ruled out of order and declined to put. The total membership of the Nottoway com-mittee is thirty, and nineteen of them immediately went out on the court green

Immediately went out on the court green and proceeded to organize and elected Captain W. H. Jeffress county chairman. The remaining eleven remained in the courthouse and proceeded with their organization and elected Mr. R. S., Beylle, county chairman. Three of the nineteen, who retired declined to participate in either meeting. It seems now that the State Committee will have to decide who is the true chairman of the party in this county.

#### A Bad Split.

CREWE, VA., May 14.—The County Democratic Committee assembled at Nottoway Courthouse to-day pursuant to a call issued by Mr. R. S. Beville, county chairman, for the purpose of arranging for the congressional primary and for

for the congressional primary and for electing a county chairman.

There are six precincts in the county and five committeemen at each precinct, to-wit. Blackstone, Burkeville, Crewe, Nottoway Courthouse, Spainville and Jeffress Store.

The following gentlemen were present from Burkeville: Messrs. J. L. Vaughan and P. V. Cosby, and Mr. H. E. Horner by proxy, Messrs. Glasscock and Os-

by proxy. Messrs. Glasscock and Os-borne were absent. From Crewe-Dr. T. M. Balrd, R. S.

From Crewe—Dr. T. M. Balrd, R. S. Beville, C. B. Lane, A. L. Woody and Henry E. Lee,
From Nottoway Courthouse—R. W. Tuggle, E. M. Jones, J. A. Walker,
Thornton Jeffress and John B. Tuggle,
From Spainville, A. C. Beville, G. R. Williamson, F. L. Tingley; Messrs. Clay and Foster were absent.
From Blackstone—Messrs. T. M. Dillard, John Moneyer, Samuel G. Williams

lard, Irby Moncure, Samuel G. lard, Irby Moncure, Samuel G. Williams and George Hawthorne; Captain J. M. Harris, of this committee, was absent.

The chair appointed a committee on credentials, which reported that the committee from Joffress Store was chosen

mittee from Jeffress Store was chosen by Mr. W. H. Jeffress by appointment, and were not chosen by election in a mass meeting of the Democrats.

Upon motion and after considerable wrangling, the committee decided that there had been no election of a precine committee at Jeffress Store Precinct, and that the old precinct committee held over putil their successors were elected and until their successors were elected and

until their successors were elected and qualified.

After the rendition of this decision several present belied the meeting from Blackstone and Nottoway Courthouse, and those remaining, to-wit, Dr. T. M. Baird, C. B. Lane, A. L. Woody, Henry E. Lee and R. S. Beville, from Crewe; Messrs, J. A. Walker, Thornton Joffress and J. B. Tuggle, from Nottoway Courthouse; Messrs, J. L. Vaughan, P. V. Cosby and H. E. Harner, by proxy, from Burkeville, and A. C. Beville, from Spain-ville, proceeded to elect a county chairman. Mr. R. S. Beville was nominated and elected to succeed himself, it was decided that the judges of election for the congressional primary should be malified. the congressional primary should chosen by the precinct committees the respective precincts.

There being no further business, the

## MASSAGE BY THE BLIND

In Japan They Alone May Give It-Taught in Special Schools.

All visitors to Japan will recall the sad, soft tones of the flutes at night, on the streets, in country lanes, in forest glades and on the mountain paths, says the San Francisco Bulletin, It is a melodious and plaintive tune, always the same, and it is heard only when night has guyeloped these places in her standards.

hadows. It is the flute of the blind Amma San

## Arga Red Salmon DEMONSTRATIONS

this week as follows:

George B. Billey's, No. 1525 West Main Street, Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, M. I. Gluscock, No. 318 West Main Street Thursday and Friday. G. B. Taylor, No. 828 West Cary Street,

Saturday,

# CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE,

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HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATE

The Analysis shows that the Tichness of Apenta Water in natural saline aperients renders it the safest and most remedial laxative and purgative. READ THE LABEL A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

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A Retreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

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## INDIAN PRINCE TO TOUR AMERICA



THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

#### Second Greatest Ruler in Far Eastern Empire Reaches New York Accompanied by His Consort.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

More Mark Twain Stories.

In his early Hartford days Mark Twait

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, May 14.—Maharajah Sir Sayaji Rao Galkwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, of Baroda, Grand Commander of the Star of India, ruler of 3,000,000 subjects. arrived here yesterday morning on the White Star Line, the Celtic. On his arm as he came down the gang-plank was his wife, the Maharanee. His suite consisted principally of his brother and Secretary of State Shirnat Sampatroo-Galkwar.

It was no fault of the Galkwar that he did not array himself in the ornate manner which had been expected of him. He had no turban of silk ablaze with jewels worth the ransom of princes, he carried no scilmtar with diamond-crested hilt, and none of the wealth of India was visible.

He was also neglectful of his display of the gems of far Golconda. This East Indian potentate, a descendant of the Grand Moguls, and ruler of one of the most important States of the Orient, was garbed like any other traveler, although at home he has all manner of robes and jewelry. His party, however, did not lick a dislinctive Eastern air, for the Maharanee was in Indian coatume.

Although a potentate and a Hindoo of the warrior caste, the ruler is simple and unaffected in manner and speech. He speaks English with fluent ease, for this education was received from a teacher especially chosen by the British gov-

the massage man and woman. From old men, hoary with age, to young girls in their teens, there they wander, the blind people of Japan. By law, strictly enforced, they must be blind either from birth or through some fatality during their lives. Thus they gain an honorable living. A curious request regarding his funeral was made by the Rev. Paulot Mildmay Compton, for fifty-eight years rector of Mappleton, a few days before his death

birth or through some latanty during their lives. Thus they gain an honorable living.

With perfect knowledge, gained by years of study in schools specially provided for them, they knead, twist and new string every nerve, sinew and tendril in the human body. In two hours time they will create a new being, masterily in their manipulation of the tired traveler, the exhausted debauche and the nervous hypochondriac, of the woman suffering from neuralgia, sick head, ache or the weaknesses of a languid mind and body.

They will take charge of your body from the head to the soles of your feet, and when their task is completed, they leave behind them a lingering sense of entire comfort, of placid well feeling, which makes you very soon call them back again. Some of these girls are pretty and attractive and their helplessiness gives them an additional charm. Their usual charges are 40 sen per hour, in rural districts much less.

A curious request we man additional by the Rev. Paulet Mildmay Compton, for fifty-eight years rector of Mappleton, a few days before his death at week.

The body was placed in a plain oak conveyed by means of a farmer's wagon, drawn by a team of four horses, to the tails and manes of the animals were conveyed by a smocked driver.

The cortege was followed by a large rector had endeared himself during his ward of villagers, to whom the aged rector had endeared himself during his was not a few days before his death Mappleton, a few days before his death Mappleto

## Chickens and Dogs.

An uptown dog who answers to his name and do anything else that he happens to understand, accompanied his mistruss o. visi to a refere s h use last Sunday. Both his mistress and his mistruday. In his carry Harttord days state I wanted took an active interest in base-ball in common with most of his fellow-cilizens. While attending an exciting match he ost a gold-headed umbrella, which headvertised in the local papers somewhat after this fashion;

"Lost—\$10 Reward. A gold-headed umbrella was lost by the undersigned on the tries o. vis it a firm and his missunday. Both his mistress and his mistress' friend are interested in gardening
and at his home the dog has been taught
to drive stray chickens out from among
the folwers and vegetables beds.

On the occasion mentioned, the two women were discussing their mutal ac
quaintances, and one in particular. "She's
making a good living raising chickens,"
said the dog's mistress.
"Chickens!" exclaimed the other when
to her astonishment the dog dashed from
the room, in his haste and unfamiliarity
with his surroundings, overturning about
\$7 world of bric-a-brac.
Explanations were prompt, out there's
no occasion now for any one saying
chicken at that house.

"Lost-\$10 Reward. A gold-headed umbrella was lost by the undersigned on the grand-stand at the base-ball ground on Saturday. It was probably stolen from him while he was engaged in oheering the Hartfords for their victory over the Providence nine—presumably stolen by a red-headed, freekle-faced boy about 12 years old. For the body of the boy and the umbrella delivered at my house, on Farmington Avenue, \$10 will be paid. For the body of the boy or the umbrella separately, \$5 for either. For the bod aller, nothing under any circumstances." This advertisement was signed with his full name and address.

At a dinner given by some local nicrountile or business preganization, Mr. Clemens responded to the toast of "Hartford." In his speech he splotfled the city as the one place in the world which provided for every possible human need. He said that Hartford wrote life-insurance policles to protect their presons, and fremented the substances may be said to improve a now, so far as artifficated the contribution of the contribution of the contribution. The square in Germantown now the stolet that human need, the two womans are not contributed in the solution of the contribution of the toast of "Hartford." In his speech he splotfled the city as the one place in the world which provided for every possible human need. He said that Hartford wrote life-insurance policles to protect their presons, and freme how to live, and Bibies to tell them how to live, and libies to tell them how to live, and Bibies to tell them how to live, and libies to tell them how

is made guns and pistols with which to kill men, but printed books to tell them how to live, and Bibles to tell them how.

A little boy and a little girl were looking at the pedstal. "That's where they're going to put that stone man that was hesitating as to accepting a call to a Western bishopric, Mr. Clemens wrote him a letter of dissuasion, closing by suggesting a form of letter to send to the discose which he would guarantee would discose which he wou